

431 - 404 BC

PELOPONNESIAN War.

431-404 BC

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PELOPONNESIAN WAR

A struggle for supremacy between democratic Athens and austere Sparta. It terminated in the complete abasement of Athens and the Supremacy of Sparta in Greece. The war is usually divided into 3 periods:

- (1) From beginning to Peace of Nicias (421 BC)
- (2) From Peace of Nicias to the Sicilian expedition (415 BC).
- (3) From Sicilian

expedition to the end (404 BC). The chief battles were: surprise of Plataea by the Thebans (431 BC); fall of Mytilene (427 BC); Capture of Plataea by Sparta (427 BC); Capture of SPHACTERIA by Athens (425 BC); defeat of Athenians at AMPHIPOLIS (422 BC); battle of the ARGINUSAE (406 BC); battle of the ARGINUSAE (406 BC); battle of AEGOSPOTAMI and capture of the Athenian ships (405 BC). Athens then surrendered to LYSANDER of SPARTA, her walls were broken down, her ships given up, and the city was ruled by the Thirty Tyrants.

431 BC Aug. 3

Oldest European record of a verifiable
eclipse (annular) — by the Greek
historian Thucydides

Aug 3, 431 BC

famous solar eclipse
occurred at
Athens during
Peloponnesian War

431-421 BC
431-404 BC

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

FIRST Period 431-421 BC

Sparta & allies against Athens & her allies
Sparta and her allies were jealous of Athens' growing power and influence. Also discontent among some of the Athenian subject states

Athens was invaded: There was a plague in Athens: Athens won
Battle of Plataea: Athens won

naval battles near Corinth: Athens won
Siege of MITYLENE: Athens won
Siege of Plataea: Sparta won
Battle of SPACTERIA: Athens won
Battle of Delium: Sparta won
Battle of AMPHIPOLIS: Athens won
Spartan leaders: ARCHIDAMUS; AGIS; BRASIDAS
Athenian leaders: PHORMIO; CLEIPPIDES; DEMOSTHENES
HIPPOCRATES; CLEON
(421) Peace of Nicias: recognized Athens' supremacy
over many Hellenic cities; Sparta had freed
none from Athenian tyranny

431-404 BC

Peloponnesian War

431BC

Euripides 'MEDEA'

431 BC

sparta declared war on Athens

431 BCE - 740 BCE

The Peloponnesian War drained
the resources, energy, morale,
and manpower of both Sparta
and Athens

431 → 404 B.C.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

With brief interludes of peace, alliances led by Athens and Sparta fought each other through much of the 5th Cen B.C. "Practically the whole Hellenic world was convulsed," wrote historian Thucydides, who attributed the strife to "Greed and Ambition." Brave Spartan warriors in blood-red cloaks eventually

defeated Athens - but mercifully
allowed its people to live.

431-421 BC

First period of Peloponnesian War. Athens planned to wear out the enemy by ravaging the Peloponnese with the fleet but keeping the people within the walls of the city. Sparta planned to destroy Attica & bring the enemy to terms by spoiling the crops & cutting off supplies through Treason; the Thebans secured Plataea but were soon driven out.

There were 5 invasions of Altica & the
country was destroyed. Ravaged & burned
all Altica

431 → 425 BC

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Five invasions of ATTICA
by the Peloponnesians

431 BC

Pericles delivered a funeral oration
over the Athenians who died in the
first year of the Peloponnesian War.
This oration influenced Lincoln's
Gettysburg Address.

431 BC → 404 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

PELOPONNESIAN War

431-404 BC

PELOPONNESIAN WARS

Sparta won over Athens

415 BC Battle of SYRACUSE

410 BC Battle of CYZICUS

405 BC Battle of AEGOSPOTAMI

In 421 BC there was
peace of Nicias.

Aug 3, 431 BC

The famous solar eclipse
occurred at Athens
during the Peloponnesian War

431BC - 424BC

EURIPIDES' "Medea, Andromache,
and HECUBA.

SOPHOCLES' "ELECTRA".

431 BC

Ancient Greeks marked dates by stating who the ARCHON, or Chief magistrate was in a given year.

Thus the record shows that the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta began in 431 BC when PYTHODORUS was Archon of Athens.

Thucydides wrote of 3 eclipses

1st summer - large partial solar
yr Aug. 3, 431 BC

5th yr. early summer (partial of the sun)
Mar 21, 424 BC

19th yr., summer (a lunar eclipse)
Aug 27, 413 BC.

431 BC

Peloponnesian War began in 431 BC
An Athenian had to say that it began
in the archonship of PYTHODORUS,
which was meaningless to a non-Athenian.
Every city had its own Calendar.
Thucydides invented a system
After fixing the beginning.

431 BC

Second Peloponnesian war was begun

431BC - 404BC

PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

Athens is conquered by Sparta

BATTLES: MYTILENE; PLATAEA; SPHACTERIA;
AMPHIPOLIS

LEADERS: PERICLES; ALCIBIADES, LYSANDER

431BC

The Peloponnesian war was caused by the jealousy of Sparta and the Delian Confederacy over Athens' growth of power, and dissatisfaction among some of the Athenian allies.

The occasion of the starting was the revolt of CORCYRA from Corinth and Athens sided with CORCYRA.

POTIDAEA revolted from Corinth but

was a tributary of Athens. Caused ill-feeling
of Corinth vs Athens, Corinth appealed to
Sparta.

Athens & members of the Delian League; the
Aegean Islands, and cities in Asia Minor
were against Sparta & the Peloponnesian
League (except ARGOIS & ACHAEA) and the
BOEOTIAN League including most of
central Greece west of Sparta on the
other side.

431-40082

Peloponnesian Wars

431 B C

Thuban attack on Plataea:

Spartan invasion of Attica.

First (annual) Athenian
invasion of Megarid:

Rome: Defeat of Volsci.

and AEgri at Algidus

431-404 BC

Period of warfare among Greek
city-states.

431-404 BC

Peloponnesian War - struggle
for power in ancient Greece
between Athens and Sparta

431 BC

Temple of Apollo in Rome

431-404 BC

PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

431 BC - 404 BC

Peloponnesian Wars between
Athens and Sparta - Sparta victorious

431 Bc

Population of Athens is estimated at a quarter of a million, of whom about one-third were slaves.

431BC

Defeat of Volsci and AE qui
at ALLIDUS